BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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#### THE HERALD READING ROOMS.

The Heraup calls attention to the fact that Messes. Eduard Searbach & Co., the general agents of the paper in Germany, have opened the following Heraid Reading Rooms in the principal cities in Germany. Each of these Reading Rooms is supplied with the leading American. English and German newspapers:—

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COTH YEAR......NO. 48

## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-PAUL KAUVAR, 8:15 P. M. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-SCRLIGHT AND SHADOW and AFTER THOUGHTS, 8:30 P. M.

DALY'S THEATRE-THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8 P. M. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE CHARITY BALL, 8 P. M. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-RELIEF AND THE 400, S P. M. NIBLO'S-NOAR'S ARK, S P. M. ACADEMY-THE OLD HOMESTEAD, S.P. M.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-HUSBANDS AND WIVES, 8:15 CASINO-POOR JONATHAN, 8:15 P. M. LYCEUM THEATRE—THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA, 3:30 P. M.; THE OPEN GATE and NEEVES, 8:15 P. M. STANDARD THEATRE—THE DAZZLES, 8:15 P. M. AMBERG THEATRE-IN AUSTRAGSTUEBERE, 8 P. M. PALMER'S THEATRE-JOHN NERDHAM'S DOUBLE, 8:15

TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M. GARDEN THEATRE—CLEOPATRA, 8 P. M.
NEW PARK THEATRE—A STRAIGHT TIP, 8:15 P. M. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-MEN AND WOMEN, 8:15 P. M. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-BLUE JEANS, 8:15

WINDSOR THEATRE-SIN AND ITS SHADOW, 8 P. M. BIJOU THEATRE—THE NOMINEE, 8:15 P. M. STAR THEATRE—MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, 8 P. M. PEOPLE'S THEATRE-THE STILL ALARM, 8 P. M. BROADWAY THRATRE-YORICK'S LOVE and DAVID GARRICK, S.P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-COUNTY FAIR, 8:15 P. M.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-CARMENCITA, S P. M. MUSEE-OTERO, 8 P. M. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-AMERICAN WATER COLOR SO-CHETY'S ANNUAL EXPLOITION.

HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM-Hourly performances. WORTH'S MUSEUM-Hourly performance LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE-NEW YORK MANNERCHOR MASQUERADE BALL.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

# TRIPLE SHEET

### WITH SUPPLEMENT. This paper has the largest circulation in the

Notice is hereby given to the public that no person is authorized to solicit advertisements or subscriptions for this paper and that it employs no agents whatever.

## HIGH WATER MARK. Circulation....190,500



Cable messages for all parts of Europe direct received at the company's branch office in the HERALD Building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.

To OUR READERS, -The HERALD to-day consists of a twelve page paper, with supplement, making fourteen pages in all. Our readers should see that their newsdealers deliver them the entire paper.

The weather to-day in New York and its vicinity (including points within thirty miles of the city) promises to be generally fair and colder. To-morrow it promises to be still colder and generally fair.

# SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley's motion that the House censure the Irish Executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions was lost by a majority of seventy-five.

The examination of the prisoner Sadler, charged with the Whitechapel murder of Friday morning. resulted in his being remanded until February 24. Stocks were dull but very buoyant, London bought moderately. Bonds inactive but firm. Silver bullion fell smartly on heavy transactions. Johnstown, Pa., was swept by another flood, its streets were filled with water and its bridges were carried away. No lives are reported lost, but there are fears that some persons may have been drowned in parts of the town that are not accessi-

Astone erashed into a railway car full of stu-

Moyer mine near Scottdale, Pa. Mr. Quay, in the Senate, rehearsed all the charges

of political corruption brought against him and denied them all. The Rev. J. H. Kyle, independent, State Senator of South Dakota, was elected United States Senator by a combination of the democratic and Farmers'

Alliance members of the Legislature. It is understood that this was in pursuance of a deal whereby John M. Palmer, democrat, is to be elected in Illinois by a similar combination.

Attorney General Tabor has begun proceedings to secure immediate action by the federal courts in the cases of Jugiro and Wood, the condemned murderers.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill to prewent the holding of lands by alieus. The situation in Canada is more encouraging for

Chicago authorities say that if the Italian la-borers on the World's Fair grounds are aliens they are prohibited by law from protecting them from attacks by union men.

Generals Howard and Slocum-have pushed forward the preparations for General Sperman's funeral nearly to completion.

Supervisor of the Census Murray is ordered by the Legislative committee to produce his official letters and other documents.

The Senate Committee on General Laws began an investigation of the Sugar Trust,

Boston capitalists will take advantage of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil and send three ships loaded with American products to that country in order to introduce them.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false comrade in persecution. colors .- (harles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Mineaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY Is TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New YORK HERALD counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it. The "ad," was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the HERALD office to never insert advertising cuts. - Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,357,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

#### A Century of Discrimination Against Foreign Authors.

In the whole record of Congressional legislation from 1790 to 1891 there is nothing more remarkable, more inexplicable or more indefensible than the steady and persistent denial by Congress of all protection to literary works of foreign authorship.

By the first copyright statute passed such works were expressly declared to be legitimate subjects of piracy, and for a century Congress has obstinately refused to remove this unjust discrimination, to blot out this stain on American law.

As long ago as 1837 the injustice of the discrimination was brought forcibly to the attention of the Senate by such statesmen as Webster, Clay, Preston, Buchanan and a (ffectively as any which and it is not shell—an argument that admiss of no answer:—

A British merchant brings or transmits to the United States a bale of merchandise, and the ment it comes within the jurisdiction of our laws they throw around it effectual security. But if the States it may be appropriated by any resident here are of the merchandise, while those which justly belong to the works of a British author are compensation what ever being made to the author.

We should be all shocket if the law tolerated the least invasion of the rights of property in the case of the merchandise, while those which justly belong to the works of a unitors are exposed to daily violation without the possibility of their invoking the aid of the laws.

Su c: this urgent appeal was made, more than Laif a c. nurry ago, Congress 1 imple act of in mind the possibility of their included in the case of the merchandise, while those which justly belong to the works of authors are exposed to daily violation without the possibility of their invoking the aid of the laws.

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Su c: this urgent appeal was made, more than Laif a c. nurry ago, Congress 1 imple act of in the constant and which required treaties with foreign countries to cure. Mr. Marcy decided that a mer declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, even if the man went back to the foreign countries to cur Ewing. In a report to that body they re-

simple act of justice to foreign men of letters, but to every entreaty it has turned a deaf ear. To-day, as a hundred years ago, America denies to the greatest literary work of foreign origin the property protection

which it accords to a beer barrel. To our shame it must be said that the United States is the only civilized nation on the face of the globe that makes such a discrimination against men of letters who are not its own citizens. England has always been ready to extend protection to the authors of every land on the simple condition that similar privileges be granted to British authors, and other European nations are equally liberal. Even Russia is more tolerant and just in this respect than the

Still more odious and indefensible does the policy of Congress appear when it is remembered that literary men alone of all statutory injustice. Literary compositions are the only species of property to which Congress denies even to products of the brain the protection which the common law freely gives to them-to unpublished plays, for example.

A policy so narrow and illiberal, so inconpeople, is simply incomprehensible. "Cheap books for the masses" is one plea urged by its defenders. Then why not abolish domestic copyright and make the books of American authors common property? "Cheap bread," said Tom Hood half a century ago, "is as desirable and necessary as cheap | small area. Even failures committed in atbooks, but it hath not yet been thought just or expedient that all corn fields shall become

public property." "Products of the brain are not property" is another plea. Why, then, extend protection to foreign patents and trade marks?

And this prohibition which Congress has so obstinately refused to abolish has worked injury and injustice not merely to foreign but also to American authors. It has deprived the latter of that protection in foreign countries which has been denied to the

NEW YORK HERALD dents at Pittaburg, killing one young woman and injuring three other people.

Four miners were killed by an explosion in the form the provided of American authors abroad the full protection to which they are entitled. It requires constall if not fully verified weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, tion to which they are entitled. It requires foreign works to be reprinted here and American works to be reprinted abroad. International copyright as it exists among the nations of Europe gives a foreign author protection without putting him to the trouble, expense and delay of reprinting his

But the Senate hesitates to vote even the conditional copyright, to accord even the partial justice promised by this bill. It seems to grudge even the half loaf.

The enactment of the bill is demanded by the authors, publishers and printers of the country. Why does not the Senate pass it and send it to the President without further

Quay Proclaims His Innocence. The members of the Senate must have hung their heads yesterday when one of their number, Matt Quay, rose in his place and declared that everybody in the Union seemed to believe him to be more or less of a rogue, while in point of fact he was a

white souled patriot. It was somewhat audacious but thoroughly characteristic to compare himself to Alexander Hamilton. Poor Hamilton must have turned in his grave and wished that he had never been born. During all the years of his public life he was never so deeply insulted as when Quay referred to him as a

The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania attempted to dispel in a half hour speech what he was pleased to call "the mist of falsehood" which has so long obscured his good name. But the half hour proved too short for the tremendous task he undertook. In order to persuade the people of his probity he would have to draw pretty heavily on eternity.

Quay is no better and no worse than others of his class, democratic and republican. He is a professional trickster and wirepuller, chosen to lead because he is untroubled by scruples and undisturbed by conscience. He represents the dangerous element in American politics-shrewdness without fair play, a determination to win at any cost of principle or boodle. The air would be clearer if every man of the kind in both parties were ruthlessly and relentlessly exterminated and an honest public opinion relied on for victory at the polls

He simply entered a general denial of the charges made. Referring to one detail, he frankly admitted that it had a black look, but begged the Senators to believe that everything crooked on that occasion was committed by his wicked partner. As for himself, he was simply another painful illustration of the fact that a truly good man may be made to suffer for the evil done by his intimate friends.

Quay's defence will appear in the Congressional Record in due time, but it is a pity that its pages should not be illuminated with a woodcut of that beatific countenance, behind which angelic wings are sprouting.

It is a very sad case, but we fear that very few will regard Quay as an honor to the republican party, even if he did whitewash himself in the Senate Chamber.

ever repudiated Marcy's "decision" in the Koszta case. Koszta did not go to Turkey "the next day," but remained in our country nearly two years, and acquired an American domicile. If Marcy's detence of Ingraham was the "rashness" which the Tribune thinks it, our countrymen do, nevertheless, like that sort of "rashness" at the head of our foreign affairs, and pray for more of it!

This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold. human experience; and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

# An English Weather Forecast.

Captain James William Newton, F. R. Meteorological Society, of South Shields, England, pub ished in the Newcastle Chronice on the 27th ult, a prediction for the workers and producers are subjected to this British Is and, "of a return to very wintry weather," which was to set in on January 29 and would probably continue to protection is denied. Even foreign patents | the 25 h of this month. From the 5th inst., and trade mark rights-rights so analogous he also said, an anti-cyclone would prevail, to copyr ght-are protected. Moreover, having its centre near latitude 35 degrees north, longitude 50 degrees west, which, uniting with permanent anti-cyclone of the North Atlantic, would cause "southerly winds, very mild, warm weather over the Eastern States eastward of 90 degrees west sistent and discreditable to the American of North America and the Atlantic just eastward thereof." Captain Newton adds:-"NEW YORK HEBALD take notice."

It is refreshing to see an English meteorologist turning his attention to predicting weather afar off instead of being content with only twenty-four hour forecasts in a tempts at such long period predictions may, if duly studied, reveal the weak points of a

system and thus may lead to useful results. As far as the above English forecasts refer to the British Islands, the predicted return on the 29th ult, of the wintry weather, which began in November and only gave way on January 22, they were not entirely sustained by the facts. The London Meteorological Office reports that from January 24 to 31 temperature in the British Islands and their neighborhood was "high former in this country.

The bill passed by the House and now awaiting the action of the Senate is a compromise measure. It does not give to the works mise measure.

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The plant in the dynamo room, which was not colder weather will prevail, preceded by snow or rain near the lakes and in Western Pennsylvania, extending east-northeast to the coast, and fresh to brisk variable winds, mostly southwesterly, in the southern and eastern por-shafting will have to be replaced.

The plant in the dynamo room, which was not owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water that it is of more reported up to the 5th inst., when frost owned by the government, is worth \$85,000, and is so hadly injured by fire and water tha

cessful, if not fully verified.

#### A Case in Point.

If you wish to see the first results of this agitation for the unlimited coinage of silver, take a glance at the condition in which some of the Kansas farmers find themselves.

An object lesson of that kind is worth more than all the arguments you can pile together.

The Farmers' Alliance members have been calling loudly for more money. They seem not to care very much whether it is good, bad or indifferent, so long as it is plentiful. Their delusion is that whatever Congress may be pleased to call money is really money and will be accepted as such.

Now, it so happens that the mortgages on their farms are overdue. The holders of these mortgages have become alarmed and sent notice to the farmers that they must pay up or foreclosure proceedings will be begun at once.

What is the trouble? Aren't the farms good security for the money loaned? Yes, perfectly good. But the man who loaned the money loaned money which was worth one hundred cents on the dollar-in other words, it was the equivalent of gold.

If the farmers succeed in getting the Free Coinage bill through, and gold goes to a premium, will they pay their debts in that metal? Not a bit of it, They borrowed gold and propose to pay silver, borrowed dollars which were worth par and will pay in dollars worth eighty cents.

Therefore the lenders, who think they see a storm coming, and knowing that if we tumble down to a silver basis they will get eight hundred dollars' worth of silver for every thousand gold dollars they have loaned, are anxious to keep themselves whole by demanding immediate payment. They are practical men, who are shrewdly looking after their personal interests. They do business on business principles and not from philanthropic motives.

So the farmers are discovering how this Silver bill will work if it ever becomes a law. They are being taught by experience, and in this Kansas instance it is very hard experience, that money isn't good for much unless it has pride enough to hold its own with gold. Their cry for the unlimited coinage of silver has caused a lack of public confidence in that section, and when that goes then every man who has loaned in gold wants to be paid in gold, and will either have it or foreclose and take the property.

The hundred cent dollar is the only safe foundation on which to build a nation's prosperity.

WHEN WE OLD FOGIES have got rid of the gout by tumbling into our graves the youngsters of the future will make the welkin ring with the song which Sherman heard on every public occasion :-Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll have another

Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along-Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong, While we were marching through Georgia.

As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood,—Secretary Window's Last Words.

#### Standing Bear and His Austrian Bride. The noble red man has his little romance

as well as the rest of us. Matu Nashi-which being interpreted means Standing Bear-is a full blooded Ogallala, a band of the Sioux. He is a nut brown hero of twenty-eight years, graceful of a first class, large sized brain.

While in Vienna with Buffalo Bill's show he saw a pair of eyes belonging to the comely widow Louisa Reinick, who had the sunshine of twenty-two summers on her

Standing Bear became melancholy. His Indian heart went pit-s-pat until it sounded like a chime of bells under his woollen shirt. He gazed at vacancy, fell headlong into a brown study and couldn't be pulled out, sighed like a locomotive in agony.

Poor Matu Nashi was a captive, miserable but hopeful. With the courage of his blood, however, he "popped," and to his delight and surprise Louisa fell into his arms in unconditional surrender.

The happy couple reached New York yesterday and will settle in the West. We present our compliments to the Og Ilala and his beautiful squaw.

What a charming spring day Cincinnati furnished to her people yesterday!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spring weather be hanged! What is needed on this planet in February is a cold northeasterly drizzle such as we have been having in New York for a week.

WILL THE HON, EDWARD F. JONES be Governor of New York after March 4, when David B. Hill becomes United States Senator? Or will Mr. Hill play the role of that melodorous quadruped who is noted for getting into the trough with all four feet?

A COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN appointed by Mayor Grant is teaching Beattie how to keep our streets clean.

Europe, and his name is Matu Nashi, or Standing Poor Beattie's smile when he attempts to be polite to his instructors is so sickly that it will have to be sent to the blacksmith's

Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—Secretary Windom's Last

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS.-The storm now central in the western part of this section will probably move eastward to the Atlantic coast to-day, with rain and snow, followed by a "cold wave." Auother storm centre now in Colerado will move cast of the Mississippi by to-morrow. Temperacure fell in the United States yesterday, except from the Gulf to the lakes and eastward. The chief minimum reported was 2) degrees below zero at Fort Assimiboine, Mont.; the chief maximum, 78 degrees, at Rio Grande City, Texas.

IN THIS CITY AND SUBURBAN DESTRICTS TO-DAY COOLER, FAIR WEATHER WILL PROBABLY PREVAIL, WITH PRESE TO BRISK SOUTHERLY TO WESTKELY WINDS In the Middle States to-day partly cloudy to fair,

weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, with fresh to brisk variable winds and slight temperature changes, followed by colder, clearing weather. On Wednesday in this city and section and in New England colder, fair to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, preceded by light local snows near the coasts, with fresh westerly winds, followed by-cloudiness in the western portions of this section, and on Thursday fair to partly cloudy weather, with no very decided temperature changes. European steamers now sailing from New York will have mostly light to fresh southwesterly and west

erly breezes to the Banks. THE SQUEAKY SHOES, His shoes squeaked everywhere he went. They fairly set one's teeth on edge, He seemed a fiend on mischief bent To drive a man to break his pledge. But finally 'twas found he wore The squeakers on his manly toes, Not just to make himself a bore, But to drown the loudness of his hose!

WORSE FOR THE NATIVE. Brobson-It must hurt a foreigner's feelings to know that he is disqualified for the Presidency. Craik-Nothing compared to the agony of a native who realizes that his nationality disqualifies him for the police force.

LIBERAL WOMAN. The less mind a woman has the more liberal she is in giving you a piece of it. A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.



The above mantle is made of terra cotta velvet, The hat has a black brim and is trimmed with terra cotta velvet. MULTUM IN PARVO.

It is only the difference of a syllable, but then that is much. The wives discuss spring bonnets and their husbands "cuss" them.

and their husbands "curs" them.

Mr. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Major General G. A. Prendergast, of England, and ex-Congressman Henry. G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Charles F. Mayer, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort. Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, is at the Murray Hill. Colonel John M. Bacon, C. S. A., is at the Grand. Mr. Norman B. Ream and Mr. John W. Doane, of Chicago, are at the Windsor. Mr. George S. Wed, of Plattaburg. N. Y., and Paymaster Frank H. Hinman, U. S. N., are at the Hofman.

BERNHARD I-DAVENPORT. .... mighty mean, ..... jealous cat; ..... streak of lean, ..... and one of fat!

EXTRIVAGANCE. Aunt Sally-Goodness me! How can the President be so extravagant with the people's money? Uncle Peastraw-What's the matter, mother? Aunt Sally-Only think of their keeping those

pesky Indians on government preserves! A CHOICE OF EVILS. It will, of course, be a great thing if we can cure consumption, but if it can only be done at the cost of reducing the patient to a semi-hircine condition mankind may, on the whole, prefer consumption.—
European Edition of the Herald.

OUGHT TO BE SUPPRESSED. "Was the play spicy?" "No: but the intermissions were. Charley went

after cloves four times.' THE GOOD DIE YOUNG.

Sanso-Spacer started a paper a couple of years Rood-Was it a good one? Sanso-Yes, if there is any truth in the saying

that the good die young. MANY BEIRS. Tommie-Papa, why do they call very rich men millionnaires? Papa-That refers to the number of poor rela-

tives who rise up to contest their wills! FICKLENES I no'er adored a lovely maid. And swore to love through thick or thin.

But I rejoiced as days went on To see a rival suitor win, MINERABLY PRESENT. Miss Boreton-You appear absent to-night, Mr.

Wentman. Wentman-Do I? A mero optical illusion, unfortunately, ma'am. VERY LIEBTY.

"All flesh is grass," sald Drake. "Perhaps that is why a large portion of those in the flesh like to live 'a la mowed." observed Plun-

FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF PUNCH. "Has M'Carthy got in?" "Yes. He's Justiu."

NO QUARREL. "Her complexion used to be a great annoyance "Ah, well, that little matter is all made up now."

STANDING BEAR'S ROMANCE,

HE MARRIED A PRETTY WIDOW IN VIENNA AND DESERTED BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW. The arrival of a full blooded Sioux Indian, acompanied by his equally full blooded and very pretty Austrian wife, was witnessed for the first time at the Barge Office yesterday. He was one of Buffalo Bill's warriors in his Wild West show in

When the show reached Vienna two years ago Mrs. Louisa Reinick, twenty-two years old and a widow, with a little daughter just able to walk, attended the exhibition. Standing Bear fell in love with her. The attachment was mutual.

Ultimately Standing Bear and the pretty Austrian were married, and he remained behind in Vienna.

were married, and he remained behind in Vienna. He is twenty-eight years old and belongs to the Ogallaia band of Sioux.

Mrs. Standing Bear is hardly tall enough to reach her husband's shoulder. She has mastered the Sioux language, taught it to her daughter, and the haby, the result of the union, a tot of fifteen months, is learning to lisp in the Sioux tongue. The Austrian bride's father and mother accompanied the family on the Scandix, on which they arrived jesterday.

Mr. Reinick, who was the manager of a chemical works in Anzig, Bohemia, and alterward in business in Vienna, said his wife and himself would go to Pine Ridge agency and pernaps settle in America.

# REPAIRING THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office will soon be in as good shape as it was before it was visited by fire. Workmen were busily engaged all day yesterday in clearing away the debris and making repairs.

As near as can be ascertained the damage to the building can be repaired at a cost of from \$3,000 to

# PEPPERY WORDS

# IN THE SENATE

Ives and Stadler Indulge in a Tilt and Roesch Takes a Hand.

POINTED REFERENCES.

Assemblyman Sullivan Wants Comptroller Myers to Give an Itemized Report on the Finances of His Office.

A BRIDGE BILL INTRODUCED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1891.—Tammany Senators are usually harmonious, but to-night was one of the exceptions. Ives and Stadler got mad and went for each other in great shape, much to the enjoyment of their republican colleagues. Ives had a bill to increase the salary of the notary clerk in the New York County Clerk's office from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum. The beneficiary of this legislation is a son of ex-Senator Plunkitt. The bill passed. Ives had hard work to get the twenty votes which were needed to pass it. Stadler did not vote at all, and Roesch voted against it. This angered Ives terribly and he laid for his colleagues.

SHARP WORDS. His opportunity came a minute later, when Senator Stadler's bill amending the act to promote medical science so as to give post graduates of recognized medical schools of New York their fatr proportion of the dead bodies for the purposes of dissection came up. Ives informed the Senate, that eading New York medical men had last year opposed this bill, and he knew not whether the ground of their objections had been removed. He said the amendments were not in italics, as they should be. Stadler answered him sharply, intimating that Ives did not know what he was talking about. He then assured the Senate that the bill was all right, "The statements of the Senator from the North," answered Ives, "do not now carry that same weight

with Senators that they formerly did." This pointed reference to the Stadler Wine bill made its author grow black in the face, and before he could say anything in reply Senator Roesch came to the rescue. He went for Ives, accusing him of purposely misleading the committee having in charge Ives' bill to increase Plunkett's salary and twitted him with losing his temper because democratic Senators from New York would not vote for a measure which they knew the New York authorities did not approve of. Ives retorted in a long speech, but finally admitted that he did not care whether the bill passed or not.

All objections then ceased and the bill passed.

THE DEAD HEROES. veying the intelligence of General Sherman's death and suggesting appropriate action on the part of the Legislature, which suggestion was acted upon in both houses.

Cantor offered a resolution expressing appreciation of the great services which Admiral Forter rendered to the country. It was adopted by a rising vote. Admiral Porter was not forgotten. In the Senate

vote.

A DIG AT COMPIBOLIZE MYEES.

Tim Sullivan wound up the Assembly proceedings with a dig at Compitoller Myers, Just as adjournment was pending he sent up a resolution calling for an itemized report from that official within ten days of all the money received and expended by him under the Collateral Inheritance law. He said it was what the people were crying for, and no one disputed him. But members smiled who remembered how Myers and other city officials jumped on Tim's little bill to reason with Tim after adjournment, but he wouldn't have it.

DECOROUS AS A BULE.

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Otherwise the Assembly preserved a decorum appropriate to the early reception of notices of and resolutions on the death of General Sherman and Admiral Porter. Husted presented petitions from all the clergymen and most of the benevolent institutions in New York city for making the appointment of police matrons mandatory, and the city's committee was directed to profit thereby.

The only debate of the evening was caused by the calling up of Taylor's bill repealing the law of last year requiring all mortgages after twenty years to be recorded with the County Clerk. It was vigorously opposed as a scheme in the interest of money lenders and opposed to the people, but it went to third reading all the same.

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THE WATER SHEDS.

Senator Emerson put in a bill entitled "An act to secure and preserve the water sheds of the navigable rivers and streams connected with the tide waters of New York, and to acquire land therefor." Under it the Comptroller is authorized to take steps to ascertain what lands belonging to private or individual owners which are covered with primitive forests are embraced in the Adirondack forests adjoining and contiguous to townships 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 36 and 39 in Totter and Crossfields purchase upon which rise or flow any springs, streams or lakes which comprise the headwaters of the Hudson or St. Lawrence. The Comptroller is also to ascertain who the owners are, and if he considers it for the best interests of the State he is authorized to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the same. He is limited to a purchase price of \$5\$ an acres, and not to exceed one hundred thousand acres is to be bonght in. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PROPOSED LONG ISLAND BRIDGE.

Coggeshall handed in a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Merchants' Bridge Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000. It authorizes the construction of a bridge between Long Island and New York city between points to be located by a joint commission. The Governor and the Mayors of New York and Long Island City have each the appointment of one Commissioner, and they, with Henry M. Haar. William Forster, Henry Gunther and C. Robert Pasch, will constitute the commiscion. There are to be seven directors, who must each hold at least ten shares of stock and who can fill vacancies. The bridge can be used for railway purposes, and Cuiver, of the Culver Concy Island Railroad, is understood to be the backer of the project.

VARIOUS MEASURES,

Roesch's bill abolishing the fee of fifty cents to
the County Clerk of New York on an execution
issued on a judgment in a district court was
passed.

issued on a judgment in a district court was passed.

Senator Jacobs' bill, authorizing the increase of the police force in Flatbush, Kings county, to twenty-five, went through.

Abearn wants all successful candidates at civil service examinations placed on an equal footing. He introduced a bill abolishing rating according to the percentage secured. Under Ahearn's plan a candidate who made the minimum limit would have as good a clance of getting an appointment as the highest man on the list.

Roesch's bill allowing the New York Building and Improvement Company to Increase or decrease its capital stock by a two-thirds vote of its stock-holders was passed.

Senator O'Connor decided to try to stop the wholesale appropriations for canal bridges. Devo failed in the Assembly, his resolutions having been buried in committees. O'Counor to-night introduced the same resolutions, calling upon the State Engineer and Superintendant of Public Works for exact information concern-

the cost of their maintenance, and to report what work should be done at the expense of the State in connection with the canals. The Comptroller's reports show that \$20,900,000 have been spent on canals in the last seven years. The resolutions

# TO DESTROY THE ADIRONDACKS.

The Adirendack Company filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday in the County Clerk's

It has for its objects the purchasing, leasing, selling, improving and working lands in Essex and setting, improving and working states it is seen and other counties in this State; for improving and working the ferests; for using the lands for the purpose of lumbering; for the development of the resources of the lands, and for selling and disposing of the proceeds of the land.

The capital is \$40,00 and the trustees are Charles J. Hardy, Harry S. Stallingent, Harvey G. Ward, J. Wainwright and Lowis S. Burchard.

HERALD READERS AID SUFFERERS,

The HERALD has received \$1 for John Waisdall, from "Sympathy," of Brooklyn; \$2 from "So